

# Letters to the Editor

The Board of Editors does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in the letters published in this section. The notes containing short reports of original investigations communicated to this section should not contain many figures and should not exceed 500 words in length. The contributions reaching the Secretary by the 15th of any month may be expected to appear in the issue for the next month. No proof will be sent to the author.

6

## WIGNER QUARKS

T. ROY

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT, JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY, CALCUTTA-32

(Received December 29, 1965)

In both  $SU(6)$  and  $\widetilde{U}(12)$  there occur redundancies (Beg *et al.* 1964, Salam *et al.* 1965) which are not easy to interpret physically. For many reasons it seems attractive to analyse the case of non-strange baryons and mesons and consequently  $SU(4)$  the Wigner group in the static limit or  $\widetilde{U}(8)$  in the dynamic model.

Let us consider  $SU(4)$  quarks ( $B = 1/3$ ) then, the baryons are to be described by the  $(3, 0, 0)$  representation of dimension 20, exactly accommodating the non-strange baryons which reciprocate in Chew's Bootstrap. These are  $N_{\frac{1}{2}}$  and  $N^*_{\frac{1}{2}}$ . The mesons are quark antiquark compounds and are the members of

$$4 \otimes 4^* = 1 \oplus 15$$

The singlet is obviously  $\eta$  and the 31 accommodates  $\pi$ ,  $\rho$  and  $\omega$ . This  $\omega$  may be endowed with the mean mass of  $\omega$  and  $\phi$ . The mass formula can be obtained easily and is for mesons

$$M^2 = M_0^2 + \alpha J(J+1) - \beta T(T+1)$$

which fits nicely with the mass values of the above mesons.

To consider the bootstrap one needs,

$$20 \otimes 15 = 120 \oplus 140 \oplus 20 \oplus 20' \\ (300) \quad (31) \quad (511) \quad (421) \quad (300) \quad (21)$$

in which (300) occurs only once and is therefore free from coupling ambiguity (e.g.  $d$ -type,  $f$ -type in  $SU(3)$ ). Our preliminary calculation (the details of which will be published else where) with Chew's Static model shows that (300) is self resonating (Signs of the elements in  $4 \times 4$  crossing matrix).

The three Casimir operators are responsible for the simultaneous diagonalisation of Spin, Isospin and Magnetic moments of the baryons having wave func-

tions  $\psi^{ABC}$  of (300) representations with  $A = (a, \alpha)$ ,  $B = (b, \beta)$  etc. and  $a = 1, 2$ ;  $\alpha = 1, 2$ . Magnetic moment  $\mu_3 = QS_3$  and

$$\psi_p = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \psi^{11, 11, 22} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \psi^{11, 21, 12}$$

$$\psi_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \psi^{21, 21, 12} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \psi^{11, 21, 22}$$

One should note that  $\psi^{ABC}$  are eigenvectors of  $\mu_3$  and  $\phi = T_3\sigma_0 + \frac{B}{2}T_0\sigma_0$ . This  $\mu_n/\mu_p = -2/3$  very close to the experimental value.

If one calculates along the line of Rosen and Paksava (1964) one easily finds  $g_A/g_0 = -5/3$ .

Extending this to  $\widetilde{U}(8)$  similar to Salam's  $\widetilde{U}(12)$  (Salam 1965) we find,

$$8 \otimes 8^* = 1 \oplus 63$$

and,

$$8 \otimes 8 \otimes 8 = 56 \oplus 120 \oplus 168 \oplus 168$$

We naturally take the mesons in 63 and baryons in 120. The occurrence of 5 and 10 dimensional Kemmer-Duffin matrices is a must. Also,

$$64 = 63 + 1 = 4 \times 10 + 4 \times 5 + 4$$

The last four being trivial.

One easily finds the contents of 120 as,

$$120 = (4, 20) + (2, 20)$$

and the Bargman-Wigner equations ensure that 4 with fully symmetric iso-indices describes a particle of Spin 3/2 and 2 describes a particle of Spin  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The form factors now come out with relative ease and lead to the expression of the magnetic moments,

$$\mu_p = \left\{ 1 + \frac{2m}{\mu} \right\} \text{ and } \mu_n = -\frac{2}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{2m}{\mu} \right)$$

where the numerical values are the same as in Salam (1965) which rest fully on the nonstrange particles.

Lastly the generator of the algebra of  $\widetilde{U}(8)$  satisfy commutation relations which show that there exists a 32-component subalgebra and corresponds to the subgroup  $W(4)$  which again possesses the 16 parameter-subgroup  $U(4)$ .

#### REFERENCES

- Bog, M. and Singh, V. 1964, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **13**, 418.  
 Rosen S. P. and Paksava, S. 1964, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **13**, 773.  
 Salam, A. et al. 1965, *Proc. Roy. Soc.* **284**, 146.